

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 26.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .20.—  
Temperature, Max. 75; Min. 64. Weather, rainy.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.82c; Per Ton, \$76.40.  
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## RECOUNT HAS BEGUN

### Ballot Seals Are Found to Have Been Broken.

Arthur M. Brown fared rather poorly in the battle for a recount of the ballots for county sheriff before the Supreme Court yesterday. It looked indeed, a few moments before the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, as if the petition hung by only a hair over the abyss of dismissal.

After finding that Brown's allegations that the ballots rejected in the first precinct of the fourth district were rejected unlawfully had not a shadow of foundation, the court at about 4:30 p. m. announced that this morning it would allow counsel to go through the counted ballots of the same precinct without prejudice to the matters alleged of the other precincts. This ruling was made after a consultation of several minutes by the justices.

So far as examination of the ballots went yesterday it was not by way of the recount asked, but a preliminary proceeding to enable the court to judge whether Brown meant what he said in his petition, or merely instituted the suit for the chance of knocking out enough votes for Iaukea to get away with his majority of 14, as found by the county clerk from his tabulation of the returns of the various precinct boards of inspectors.

### SEALS WERE BROKEN.

Rather sensational evidence was given by Albion F. Clark, chairman of inspectors in the first precinct of the fourth district, when Justice Hartwell examined him in a preliminary way. He said that the sealing wax on the bag was broken, though it was intact when the bag was delivered to the county clerk.

When this bag was opened later it was found that the seals on the envelopes containing the ballots were also broken. The envelopes were open, the inserting flap being loose. Mr. Clark was not questioned on the matter, so that no evidence was given as to their condition when deposited in the bags. Mr. Clark, with reference to the bag, volunteered the theory that the wax might have been broken by contact with other bags.

### PETITION IS AMENDED.

A distinct breakdown was made by the petitioner early in the game, when Geo. D. Gear was constrained to ask leave to have the petition amended, his request being granted. The amendment was the substitution of Brown's declaration that he made the charges of an unfair and illegal count "of his own knowledge," by an allegation that he did so merely "upon information and belief."

With Mr. Gear was associated J. J. Dunne as counsel for the petitioner, and W. A. Kinney and W. S. Edings appeared for the respondent, Curtis P. Iaukea, the candidate for county sheriff elected on the face of the returns. A goodly crowd of spectators attended the proceedings. Before the noon recess Judge S. B. Dole of the Federal court, in company with Judge Wilkey, on his way out to take the judgeship of the U. S. District Court in Shanghai, China, visited the court.

### KALAUOKALANI'S KEYS.

Mr. Gear having opened the case for Brown, a subpoena was issued to David Kalauokalani Jr., county clerk, to appear and bring the ballots of the county election. A stipulation was suggested by Mr. Gear that the court appoint a master to count the ballots on which there was no question and leave the challenged ballots in charge of the court. Mr. Kinney objected to such a stipulation, the matter having only just been broached to him, and as he was ready Mr. Gear, though not expecting an immediate trial in the merits, went ahead and had the subpoena for Kalauokalani issued.

After some delay, from the work of transportation of ballots, Kalauokalani was sworn and examined. He identified the bags of ballots in court as those turned into the county clerk's office by the inspectors of the precincts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kinney the witness said he had noticed red sealing wax on the bags but paid no particular attention to the fact. Buffandeau was a clerk but not a deputy of witness, and Buffandeau was the only one who had a key to the safe, also the combination of the safe, in which the ballots were stored after the election. He believed Buffandeau was assistant secretary to the Republican County Committee, but had given up the position after the election. Witness had a key to the door of his office, Buffandeau had none. Only the janitor had another key. There was no key to the door between the supervisors' room and his office and it was not locked. The door from the supervisors' room to the hall looked from the inside and witness had the only key. Sometimes he kept this key at his home and sometimes in the always locked drawer of his desk.

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## DISCORDS OF BAND

### Cohen's Lively Tale of Hard Luck--The Other Side.

"'Twas a big thing for the Royal Hawaiian Band to tackle, but we're back all right," shouted one of the khaki clad figures from the deck of the S. S. Korea as the big vessel swung into her place beside the dock yesterday. And the remark covered the situation pretty thoroughly. The boys were so glad at being "back all right" that only gratification could be seen in their faces as they waved to friends ashore and crowded about the gangway opening, eager to touch Hawaiian soil once more. They looked well in their natty uniforms and there has been no appreciable falling off in the size of any of them, despite the snowball luncheons of which all Honolulu had heard.

The wharf was packed with people to greet them, the crowd having begun to gather an hour before the liner poked her nose around and headed in for the dock. Among the first to appear on the wharf was the Board of Angels.

Before the liner started in a couple of minutes appeared on the dock, marching with shouldered arms to the far edge and then with a right-about-turn began clearing the dock. Just what the idea was no one knew, for as soon as the people had been shoved half way back and many had gone outside the gate to stand in the mud, the soldiers marched back to barracks and the crowd surged over the cleared portion immediately.

Passing the lighthouse the band struck up "Aloha Oe," following this with other well known Hawaiian airs, playing until the dock was reached and the lines made fast. The boys were playing from the hurricane deck, just beneath the bridge and many commented on the fact that Captain Berger did not lead them. He was hugging the dock at one side. Joe Cohen also stood in splendid isolation. As the ship drew in close enough for the players to distinguish friends and relatives in the crowd on the dock, they waved one hand in salutation, the other being busy fumbling the keys, while they blew lustily away on "Hawaii Ponoi."

The bandmen were the first down the gangplank, each being seized by wives, children and friends, leis thrust over their heads and themselves borne off in triumph. In the joy of welcome there was no room for vain regrets over what had happened during the past few months.

On the trip down the members of the band had made themselves very popular aboard, giving a concert every night and playing for the dances and entertainments arranged. In recognition of their services the passengers, headed by Secretary Atkinson and Col. Murphy, of San Francisco, had raised a \$300 purse to be divided among them, a little token of appreciation very welcome to the musicians.

## JOEL COHEN'S TALE OF WOE

"Am I going to try and arrange for another trip of the band next year?" asked Joe Cohen, as he discussed his adventures last night at the Young Hotel. "Well, I certainly am. We have broken the ground this year, we have educated the people as to what the Royal Hawaiian Band is and we are now recognized as one of the great musical organizations from a show standpoint in the world. At Salt Lake City we could secure an all-summer engagement for Saltair if we wanted it and the same at half a dozen places, including the New York Hippodrome. We could arrange a tour under absolute guarantees before leaving Honolulu and would not have to do the wild-cattling we did on this trip any more. Am I going to try? Well, I guess I am. I want to get back the ten thousand I dropped this summer."

"But we want another leader if I or anyone else ever takes the band away again. Berger isn't satisfied with having tried to queer the whole trip while we were on the road but now he wants to knock me after I got him and the boys all back. He talks about poor management! I think it was pretty good management to go broke 5000 miles away from home with fifty men on my hands and then get them all back without any of them skipping a meal."

"That's what I did and I am rather proud of it. But you can bet it took a lot of scheming, especially when the boys got up one morning in Denver and looked out at their first snow storm. That was a pretty cold day for me. We had come to Denver to play for a big benefit, arranged by the Elks for what we had done for them at their carnival. We were just about all in and the big benefit amounted to just \$37.75 gross. That was because the snow got deep. Then Berger started to cable."

"He had told the boys that all he had to do was to cable and the money

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## COMMISSIONER SARGENT TALKS OF HIS MISSION



U. S. IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER F. P. SARGENT.

"I shall sit up and take notice about the Japanese labor situation as I will any other situation that comes under my observation while I am in Hawaii. I shall, no doubt, pick up a lot of valuable information concerning that situation as I will of others and expect to make much of my visit here. You read things in the newspapers and hear rumors concerning the Japanese situation, but the government is not giving itself any great concern about it."—U. S. Immigration Commissioner F. P. Sargent.

U. S. Immigration Commissioner Frank P. Sargent arrived on the S. S. Korea yesterday to look into immigration matters generally but particularly to be here when the steamship Suverio from the Azores arrives with the 1300 Portuguese immigrants procured from the Portuguese islands through the instrumentality of the Territorial Board of Immigration. He is registered at the Young hotel.

"That was my only purpose in coming here," said Mr. Sargent on being asked his plans. "These Portuguese immigrants are regarded in the New England states as a very desirable class of people. They make very good residents in any community. We have every reason to believe that these immigrants are going to be an exceptionally fine class from what I have been able to learn in correspondence with representatives of this Territory."

"I do not look upon this movement in the light of an experiment, and it is not an innovation here, although it is some time since you have had a shipload of immigrants of this class land in Honolulu. I hope that this shipment will prove so successful that you will call for more."

"I think it an advantage to have people from other countries come here so that you will have an opportunity to observe the advantages or disadvantages of each particular nationality rather than have them all come from one place. Of course, you have had Portuguese here before and you know their character and what they can do. I have always understood they were well liked in this community and were considered an excellent class of people."

"I have always advocated getting immigrants from North Italy, and from Belgium, too. From my point of view they are a good class of people. I have understood that the next party will be brought from those places. There is certainly no more thrifty or energetic people than those hailing from the north of Italy."

"I have advocated the advantages of this Territory in the mainland as much as possible, in order that people might realize what a beautiful spot it is down here. I have believed that when the Territory became well known that a great many substantial people with means would be glad to come here and invest. On the Korea there were a large number of people who came to

visit Honolulu and look over the country. They had heard of the islands and came down here to investigate the situation."

"The future of these islands is very promising. Your people, of course, must be liberal-minded and must advertise your islands far and wide. You have already gained a great deal by the advertising you have placed through the Hawaii Promotion Committee. That organization is doing well. Keep it up. Don't be selfish in the distribution of knowledge. There are splendid opportunities in these islands."

"You people must also realize that you must do something else besides raising cane all the time. You can raise other things, in an agricultural sense. Run a railroad all around that big island of Hawaii and tap all the plantations there. If the people at Hilo want and need a breakwater to protect their open harbor they can get it. Go after the appropriation and I think you can get it. Those who come down here from the mainland go back with a kindly feeling toward this possession."

"Colonel Hepburn visited here last year and that visit did you a great deal of good. He is a good friend of Hawaii."

"From my point of view you want to stimulate every industry and encourage people to come here. Don't let people believe that you have only one commodity that you can raise. There are other things, as I have said. Take your pineapples, your coffee, etc."

"I have seen some wonderful improvements since my arrival—many changes since I was here last year. Just take that big immigration station down near the harbor for instance. Isn't that a big improvement? That place was formerly a mud flat and we have only just started to beautify it. There are more improvements to come."

Commissioner Sargent is quoted in the San Francisco Call as follows: "I understand from newspaper reports that there is dissatisfaction in Hawaii over Japanese labor and that the Territorial Government has taken steps to induce Europeans to go to the islands. This subject is not within my province to discuss at this time. The government is concerned in knowing what is the character of the emigration out of Europe which is going to the islands, and for that reason I will be on hand when the first vessel arrives."

"If the Territory of Hawaii ever issues any more bonds we can not issue them at less than four per cent. Three per cent, or even three and a half per cent we can not get again. I am sure. There are any amount of bonds being offered all over the country at four per cent. There is a great demand for money all over the mainland."—Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson who returned from Washington yesterday.

## HUNGARY MAY IMPORT LABOR FROM CHINA

### Prisoners Die of Cholera Inoculation--President Back From Panama--Blanche Walsh Wed- ded--France Against Death Penalty.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

VIENNA, November 27.—The Agricultural Society of Hungary has decided, in the event of the threatened strike by farm laborers here, to import 20,000 Chinese.

## DIED OF AN EXPERIMENT.

MANILA, November 27.—Ten prisoners in Bilibid prison, who were inoculated with cholera virus, are dead. The virus had been contaminated by bubonic germs.

## KING VISITS PONTIFF.

ROME, November 27.—King George of Greece has paid a visit to the Pope.

## AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

PARIS, November 27.—A parliamentary commission has recommended the abolition of the death penalty.

## THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The President has returned from Panama, having had a delightful trip.

## A STAGE WEDDING.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Blanche Walsh, the actress, has married the actor, Travers.

## IS LANAI OF NO USE FOR ANYTHING BUT A RANCH?

Representative business men met with Governor Carter in the executive chamber yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposed change of government lands on the island of Lanai to Francis Gay and associates for suitable and equivalent valued lands in other parts of the Territory. The discussion was lengthy, involving opinions from a large number of those present, while numerous letters, including two from Mr. Hayselden, a former resident of Lanai, and Jared Smith of the U. S. Experiment Station, were read. The reports of John Kidwell, Paul Jarrett and J. F. Brown, who appraised the government lands, were presented and read. In addition, Land Commissioner Pratt introduced some figures showing the values of the lands.

Present at the meeting were Governor Carter, Francis Gay, W. O. Smith, H. E. Cooper, W. M. Giffard, R. C. A. Peterson, Treasurer Campbell, A. Lewis, Jr., B. F. Dillingham, Eben Low, Samuel Parker, John Kidwell, L. L. McCandless, Senator Knudsen, F. S. Dodge, George Markham, L. G. Kellogg and others.

The proposition of Mr. Gay is not that the government shall sell the lands on Lanai outright, but that the government lands there be exchanged for other lands in the Territory and that in this manner the fee simple be acquired by Mr. Gay, who now controls about 40,000 acres. The Irwin interests on the island, which are held in fee simple, are under option to Mr. Gay for \$40,000. With the entire island under his control, Mr. Gay hopes to develop it into a great cattle ranch, meantime recognizing the tremendous physical difficulties in the way of achieving his object.

The reports of the appraisers and the statements made by those who discussed the matter pro and con were generally agreed as to the increasing lack of water and vegetation on the island, and it was conceded that Lanai, at least, is unfit for being broken up into homesteads for settlers, as the lack of water deprives prospective settlers of the first and most important asset necessary to make a success of small farming. Under the control or management of one person the vast acreage might be divided into paddocks so that cattle might be kept in one of them while grass could grow in the others, by means of the small amount of rainfall, thereby giving the grazier an opportunity of shifting his herds from one to the other as necessity arose.

For individuals to take up small holdings on the lands for the purpose of going into the grazing business, was shown by some of the speakers to be a proposition absolutely without merit and foredoomed to failure. Some of the speakers, who believed in small farm-

ing, recognized the futility of breaking up an island like Lanai, in its present physical aspect, into small holdings. Even the natives who live there are decreasing year by year, and Mr. Gay has given them food during the dry seasons when their crops of potatoes, etc., failed to mature.

Summarized, the appraisements of the government lands by Messrs. Jarrett, Brown and Kidwell are as follows:

### GAY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gay, when asked by the Governor for a statement, said that the

	Kidwell.	Brown.	Jarrett.	Area.
Panai	\$ 962.00	\$ 962.00	\$ 962.00	1,824
Kaunolu-Kalulu	41,065.00	31,109.50	24,730.50	13,189
Mahana	8,032.50	5,822.50	5,822.50	7,965
Panama	8,949.00	8,949.00	8,949.00	9,078
Kanaka	10,209.00	8,949.00	8,949.00	8,069
Kealia-Pawili	23,233.50	20,335.50	16,383.00	4,069
Kamao	18,994.50	14,398.50	4,071.00	2,714
Totals	\$107,093.00	\$67,765.00	\$68,935.50	47,445

natives now on Lanai lived mostly along the beach where they picked up a precarious livelihood by fishing, and he employs them when he has any labor to offer. He has had to supply them at times with both food and fresh water. The natives were leaving right along for other islands. He believed that the island could best be devoted to pasturage. The island was suitable only for ranch purposes. The main difficulty is the lack of water. Mr. Gay ran short of water last year and lost 10,000 sheep. He has not lost so many this year because his flocks were not so large. In the last two years there has been less water available than formerly. He made an offer to the government for the government lands some time ago of \$100,000. At that time he had backing provided that he could get these lands the backing was withdrawn. His idea in getting the lands in fee simple was to give his backers good security.

McCandless OPPOSES.  
Mr. McCandless opposed the exchange (Continued on Page Four.)